

beyond the stem body to be connected to the cathode power. The center of the disk is concave so as to form a holding chamber whose inner diameter is open, arc-shaped and circular. The arc-shaped slope of the inner circumference of the disk has circular groove pointing toward the upward, open cathode disk. The stem support is equipped with a molybdenum alloy wire whose end is tapered off to form the tip, taking a  $180^\circ$  turn at an appropriate location, so that the tip hooks and presses against the surface of chip and therefore enables electric conduction. The lower end of the molybdenum alloy wire is connected to the magnesium-plated wire and it sticks out of the stem body to be connected to the anode power. When the chip emits light energy, the tip of the molybdenum alloy wire may point-press against the chip in a normal state in response to the temperature-dependent expansion feature or contraction feature of the chip, because of the elastic coefficient of the  $180^\circ$  barb-turning angle of the molybdenum alloy wire. Since air was drawn out of the bulb, the vacuum inside the bulb facilitates efficient circulation and therefore heat absorption. As a result, despite the heat dissipation of the chip, the temperature of the bulb does not increase, prolonging the life of the bulb.